

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Political Science CBSE XII

Instructions

Time : 3 hrs Max. Marks : 80

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

■ Section A

(12 Marks)

1. Name the party that dominates the political affairs of Maldives. (1)
(a) Maldivian Dictatorship Party
(b) Maldivian Democratic Party
(c) Maldivian People's Party
(d) Maldivian Majority Party
2. Who introduced the economic and political reform policies of Perestroika (restructuring) and Glasnost (openness)? (1)
(a) Boris Yeltsin (b) Mikhail Gorbachev
(c) Vladimir Lenin (d) Joseph Stalin
3. Who propounded two-Nation theory? (1)
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
(c) Nizam of Hyderabad
(d) Maulana Abul Kamal Azad
4. UNICEF was founded on (1)
(a) 11th May, 1946
(b) 11th December, 1946
(c) 11th April, 1947
(d) 11th June, 1947

5. Which of the following countries are known as third world countries? (1)
 (a) USA
 (b) UK
 (c) India and South Africa
 (d) France

6. Military rule is regarded as the best option in Pakistan because (1)
 (a) democracy was never developed and encouraged in Pakistan
 (b) due to strong military influence on the citizens
 (c) due to fear and enmity among the citizens
 (d) None of the above

7. How can we say that NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism? (1)
 (a) As it ensures equal participation of all the states in the country.
 (b) As it promotes the capability of states.
 (c) As the states work maintaining their transparency level.
 (d) None of the above

8. Shock Therapy is a phenomenon associated with (1)
 (a) Central Asian conflicts in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan
 (b) New International Economic Order
 (c) US plans to root out communism
 (d) stabilising the Russian currency against the US dollar

9. Match the following. (1)

List I	List II
A. EU	1. 1967
B. ASEAN	2. 1945
C. BRICS	3. 1985
D. SAARC	4. 2006

Codes

13. What is meant by national integration? (2)

14. The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US after the end of the Second World War. Substantiate the statement with any one example. (1 + 1 = 2)

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3	(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 1	2	3	4	(d) 4	3	1	2

Direction (Q. Nos. 10 and 11) In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct option.

Codes

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true

10. **Assertion** (A) Democracy allow the political expression of regional aspiration and does not look upon them as anti-nationals.

Reason (R) Democratic Polities allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity aspiration and specific regional problems. (1)

11. **Assertion** (A) NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism.

Reason (R) It ensures equal participation of all states in the country. (1)

12. Arrange the following in a chronological order of their Prime Ministership. (1)

1. Chandrashekhar 2. Narasimha Rao
 3. HD Deve Gowda 4. VP Singh

Codes

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (b) 4, 1, 2, 3
 (c) 3, 2, 1, 4
 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

■ Section B

(12 Marks)

15. What is the relationship between traditional security and co-operation? (2)

16. What do you mean by alliance politics? (2)

17. What is Anandpur Sahib Resolution? (2)

18. Describe any two social causes that led to Arab Spring. (1 + 1 = 2)

■ Section C

(20 Marks)

19. Explain the term 'Privy Purse'? What was the reason behind it being abolished in 1970 by Indira Gandhi? (2 + 2 = 4)

20. "Democracy is an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia". Explain the statement. (2 + 2 = 4)

21. Explain any four features of the ideology of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. (4)

22. How has globalisation enhanced the position of a state? (4)

Or Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.

23. What were the reasons for the rise of political violence in the North-Eastern part of India? (4)

Or

Suggest two measures that you consider highly effective in reinforcing India's national integrity and unity.

■ Section D

(12 Marks)

24. Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals. (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4)

(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security'?

- (a) Security of integrity rights and self-respect of human beings along with their life, dignity and honour.
- (b) Security of property rights of an individual
- (c) Security from violence and inhumane activities.
- (d) None of the above

(ii) What would be included under the 'broad' concept of human security?

- (a) It encompasses economic security and threats to human dignity.
- (b) It includes threats like hunger, disease and natural disaster that kill more people than war.
- (c) It includes global disparity on the basis of finance.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

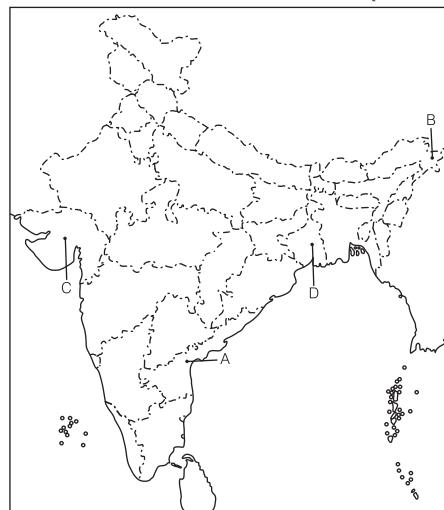
(iii) Which among the following are the threats from which individuals should be protected?

- (a) Terrorism and Income Inequality
- (b) Global Poverty
- (c) Human Rights Violation
- (d) All of the above

(iv) What would be included under the 'narrow' concept of human security?

- (a) Violent threats to individuals
- (b) Economic security
- (c) Income inequality
- (d) Poverty

25. In the given map of India four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and writer their correct names in respective serial number. Information given about the Lok Sabha election results 1977. (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4)



Sr. No.	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(i) The state where India National Congress (INC) was in majority.
(ii) The state where Janata Party was in majority.
(iii) The state where other parties were in majority.
(iv) The state where left parties were in majority.

26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow. (1 + 1 + 2 = 4)



(i) On what does the cartoon comment?
(ii) What does the cartoon depicts?
(iii) What message does the title 'Today' convey?

■ Section E

(24 Marks)

27. Analyse the First Gulf War. Why was it called a computer war and a video game war? (6)

Or

Explain any six outcomes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

28. What does ASEAN stand for? What are the main objectives of ASEAN? (2 + 4 = 6)

Or Compare and contrast the 'Shock Therapy' of the USSR with 'the Open Door' policy of China'. (3 + 3 = 6)

29. "Political parties are no longer aligned on ideological grounds in the new era of coalition politics". Explain. (6)

Or

Write about the establishment of Mandal Commission? Write any four recommendations of the commission.

30. It is said that the nation is to a large extent an 'imagined community' held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations and imaginations. Identify the features that make India a nation. (6)

Or How did the death of Potti Sriramulu lead to the State Reorganisation on linguistic basis?

Answers

1. (b) Maldivian Democratic Party
2. (b) Mikhail Gorbachev
3. (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
4. (b) 11th December, 1946
5. (c) India and South Africa
6. (a) democracy was never developed and encouraged in Pakistan
7. (a) As it ensures equal participation of all the states in the country.
8. (d) stabilising the Russian currency against the US dollar
9. (a) 2 1 4 3
10. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
11. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
12. (b) 4, 1, 2, 3
13. National integration means the feeling of oneness and unity among the people. The diversity within the nation is well accommodated and handled by the society. The feeling of oneness promote the feeling of unity and common belongingness.
This feeling of national integration does not allow issues like regionalism, communalism to harm the unity of a nation. The people could work together for the security and development of the country.
14. After the end of the Second World War, the Soviet economy had developed a complex communication network and vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars.
So, it is true that Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world after the end of the Second World War.
15. Traditional security is closely related with co-operation as it recognises the need for co-operation to limit violence. This limit directly relates to both means and ends of the war. It has been universally accepted that countries should go to war for the genuine reasons, say self-defence as to protect other people from genocide.
16. During the period of 90s, many powerful political parties emerged which played an important role in the formation of government at centre.

During this period any government could be formed only with the participation or support of several regional parties. This phase of politics is called Alliance Politics.

17. Anandpur Sahib Resolution was a political statement made by Akalis in the wake of their demand for political autonomy. In 1973, the Akalis passed a resolution that has been regarded as the main policy and programme of the Akali Dal. The resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism, but it could also be interpreted as a plea for a separate Sikh nation.
18. Following are the two social cause that led to the Arab Spring
 - (i) The demand for political freedom and removal of economic inequalities.
 - (ii) The media and internet made the transmission of information and news throughout the world thereby spreading the movement.
19. At the time of dissolution of Princely States, the rulers of Princely States had been assured that their families would get the right to retain certain private property based on heredity and government allowances would also be given by the extent of revenue and potential of the merging states. This was called as Privy Purse.
Indira Gandhi insisted on abolition of Privy Purse because
 - According to Indira Gandhi such privilege to them goes against the essence of Constitution. It was against Right to Equality, even Nehru had shown his dissatisfaction against such privilege. After she won in 1967 elections, she put her demand to abolish Privy Purse.
 - This hereditary privilege was against the ideas of equality and social and economic justice, which is embedded in Indian Constitution.
 - In 1970, demand to amend Privy Purse was rejected by Rajya Sabha and ordinance was put down by Supreme Court. It was in 1971 after she won with great majority, she was able to amend the Constitution to abolish Privy Purse.
20. Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia. According to a survey conducted, the results show that all the five countries in the South Asia region supports democracy. People belonging to different religions, ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor, all view the

idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.

For instance

- (i) Nepal has transformed into a democracy from monarchy.
- (ii) Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.
- (iii) Bhutan transformed from monarchy to democracy.
- (iv) Maldives from sultanate to Republic with a Presidential form along with Multi-Party system.

Thus, it can be concluded that, "democracy is an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia".

21. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951. Its main features are

- The lineage of Bhartiya Jana Sangh can be traced back to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Hindu Mahasabha before independence.
- It was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. It believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.
- The party called for a reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.
- The party was in forefront of the agitation to replace English with Hindi as the official language of India. It was opposed to the granting of concessions to religious and cultural minorities.

22. Globalisation has enhanced the position of a state in the following ways

- Globalisation refers to the integration of national economy with world economy by means of trade. It is not only confined to products, finances and services, but also influenced ideas and cultures.
- It will increase in the flow of investment.
- It has power to decide essential functions like law and order and national security.
- The state voluntarily can withdraw from certain domains at its will.
- The state can collect information about its citizens more quickly and in real time than before.
- The restrictions on imports and movement of capital have also been reduced.
- It has set international standards that have to be adhered to in order to keep up with the wave of economic growth through assistance from organisations such as the World Bank and IMF.

Or

The three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country are

- (i) Cultural globalisation affects our food, clothes and thinking. But some times, external influence simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms.

For example, the burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and therefore, does not pose any real challenge.

In the same way, blue jeans can go well with a homespun *Khadi Kurta*. Here the outcome of outside influences is a new combination that is unique. This clothing combination has been exported back to the country that gave us blue jeans.

- (ii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leave its imprint on a less powerful society, and the world begins to look more like a dominant power it wishes to be.

- (iii) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, as it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

So, we can say that globalisation broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.

23. Following reasons are responsible for the rise of political violence in the North-Eastern part of India

- The large scale migration into North-East gave rise to a special kind of problem that marked the local communities against people who were seen as outsiders or migrants.
- These latecomers, either from India or abroad are seen as encroachers on scarce resources like land and potential competitors to employment opportunities and political power.

These issues have taken political and sometimes violent form in many states of the North-East.

Or

Two measures which are very effective to strengthen the national integrity and unity of India are as follows

- (i) **Value to Regional Aspirations** Expression of regional issues is not an abnormal phenomenon. A large and diverse democracy like India must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis.
- (ii) **Democratic Negotiation** The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. In 1980, situation in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam was severely tensed. Instead of treating these law and order problems Government of India resolved these through negotiation and discussion.

24. (i) (a) Security of integrity rights and self-respect of human beings along with their life, dignity and honour.
 (ii) (d) Both (a) and (b)
 (iii) (d) All of the above
 (iv) (a) Violent threats to individuals

S.No.	Alphabet Concerned	Name of State
(i)	A	Andhra Pradesh
(ii)	C	Gujarat
(iii)	B	Arunachal Pradesh
(iv)	D	West Bengal

26. (i) The cartoon comments on the scenarios due to globalisation.
 (ii) The cartoon depicts the economic consequences of globalisation.
 (iii) The title 'Today' convey the impact of a globalisation in form of brain drain.

27. First Gulf war happened in the year 1990. In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, rapidly occupying and subsequently annexing it. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression, the United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. For the UN, this was a dramatic decision after years of deadlock during the cold war. The US President George HW Bush hailed the emergence of a 'new world order'.

A massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it in what came to be known as the First Gulf War. However, the UN Operation, which was called 'Operation Desert Storm' was overwhelmingly American.

An American General, Norman Schwarzkopf, led the coalition and nearly 75 per cent of the coalition forces were from the US.

The First Gulf War was called a computer war as it revealed the vast technological gap that had opened up between the US Military capability and that of other states. Another reason was the highly publicised use of so-called 'smart bombs' by the US led some observers to called this a 'Computer War'. Widespread television coverage also made it a 'video game war', with viewers around the world watching the destruction of Iraqi forces live on TV in the comfort of their living rooms.

Thus, the US may actually have made profit from the First Gulf War as per the reports. It has received more money from countries like Japan, Germany and Saudi Arabia than that it had spent on the war.

Or

The disintegration of the Soviet Union as the second world power and the collapse of socialist systems in

Eastern Europe had profound outcomes for world politics in general and Asian countries like India in particular. The outcomes of the disintegration can be analysed by way of six kinds of enduring changes like

- (i) The disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of the Cold War confrontation. The end of the cold the Cold War signifies the collapse of the ideological conflict between the socialists and the capitalists. Now, there was no alliances system bases on ideology. As the alliance system led to formation of military blocs, the end of confrontations demanded the end of the arms race and restoration of possible peace.
- (ii) The disintegration of the USSR and the end of the cold war left open only two possibilities like either the remaining superpower would dominate and create a 'unipolar system' of different countries or groups of countries could become important players in the international system, thereby bringing in a 'multipolar system', where no one power could dominate.
- (iii) As it turned out, the US became the sole super power. Backed by the power and prestige of the US, the 'capitalist economy' was now the dominant economic system internationally.
- (iv) Institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all these countries since they gave them loans for their transition to capitalism. Politically, the nation of liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organise political life.
- (v) The end of the Soviet Bloc meant the emergence of many new countries because at the dawn of the disintegration of USSR, Soviet Union was divided into 15 independent countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices.
- (vi) The Central Asian countries wanted to take advantage of their geographical location and continue their close ties with Russia and also to establish ties with the US, China and others.

28. ASEAN stand for (Association of South-East Asian Nations). ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by signing the Bangkok Declaration.

The main objectives of ASEAN are

- To accelerate economic growth and through that 'social progress and cultural development'.
- To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services.

- The ASEAN Security Community objective is that the outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation.
- The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.
- The objective of the ASEAN Economic Community is to create a common market and production base.

Or **Shock Therapy of USSR**

The model of transition (transfer) from capitalist economy to free trade private economy in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'. It was influenced by World Bank and IMF. These countries removed the structures that were evolved during the Soviet period. The private ownership of property, In these countries, privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership pattern were implemented and the collective farms were replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture.

Free trade was considered necessary, so free trade regime and Foreign Direct Investment, (FDI) were the main engines of change which included openness to foreign foreign investment, financial opening up or deregulation and currency convertibility.

Open Door Policy of China

The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. Like the end of its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with United States in 1972. These decisions led to the foundation of China's development. The Chinese opened its economy very gradually and did not opt for the Shock Therapy. The privatisation of agriculture and industry. Trade barriers were eliminated. All these inclusive economic steps were known as Open Door Policy of China.

29. "Political parties are no longer aligned on ideological grounds in the new era of coalition politics". This statement can be understood with the help of following points. These are

- (i) **Unstable Government** The coalition government has its own interest and they fight for their own self interest. This leads to the breakup of not only of various fronts, but of governments as well.
- (ii) **Political Opportunism** Government formed on the basis of coalition becomes selfish, as opportunist, power hungry and unscrupulous politicians focus on the self-interest only.
- (iii) **Lack of Polarisation** The coalition governments are formed not on the basis of polarisation of political forces, but for the sake of capturing

power and vested interest. There have been no sincere urge even among the parties of same ideology for political polarisation.

Or

In 1978, the Central Government established a commission to investigate and recommend methods to ameliorate (improve) the conditions of the poor. As a result, the commission was dubbed (termed) as the second backward classes commission. The Committee is commonly referred to as the Mandal Commission after its chairperson, Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.

Recommendations of the Mandal Commission was as below

- (i) The Mandal Commission was set up to investigate the extent of education and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society. It recommended ways of identifying these backward classes. It was also expected to give its recommendations on the ways in which this backwardness could be ended. The commission gave its recommendations in 1980.
- (ii) The Commission advised that 'backward classes' should be understood to mean 'backward castes' since many castes, other than the Scheduled Castes, were also treated as low in the caste hierarchy.
- (iii) It recommended reserving 27 per cent of seats in the educational institutions and government jobs for these groups. The Mandal Commission also made many other recommendations like land reforms, to improve the conditions of OBC's.
- (iv) In August 1990, the National Front Government decided to implement one of the recommendations of Mandal Commission. It was related to reservations for OBC's in jobs at the Central Government level and its undertakings.

30. A nation is defined as a group of people living in a common geographical area, sharing common history, language, religion, descent, ethnicity and culture.

Features that make India a nation are as follows

- India is a land of immense diversities. It is multi-lingual, multi-religious, multicultural and multi-regional country. With all sorts of diversities, the country has maintained unity and integrity. There is unity amidst diversity. Despite all the crisis, political decay, chaos, instability changes and challenges, the country has remained its unity, integrity and nationhood.
- India as a nation is held together with same political aspirations which ensures democratic set-up based on Parliamentary form of government that inculcates political competition in a democratic framework.

- Indian society is based on welfare state i.e. on the principles of equality, freedom, protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religions, etc. There will be no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, sex or place of birth as per the Indian Constitution.

Or

Potti Sriramulu was a renowned Gandhian activist and participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and also in individual Satyagraha. He left his job and joined all the movements throughout India. He undertook fast unto death for demanding a separate

Andhra state from Madras province. His death raised the movement for separate Andhra Pradesh.

In Madras province, several legislators resigned their seats in protest. At last, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra Pradesh state. In December, 1952, the formation of Andhra Pradesh led to the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines.

These struggles forced the government to appoint States Reorganisation Commission. Centre appointed States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states on linguistic basis.